

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of the claims in the application.

Claim 1. (original) A method for reducing the quantity of a soybean seed storage protein in soybean seeds comprising:

- (a) constructing a chimeric gene comprising:
  - (i) a nucleic acid fragment encoding a promoter that is functional in the cells of soybean seeds;
  - (ii) a nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a portion of a soybean seed storage protein placed in sense or antisense orientation relative to the promoter of (i);  
and
  - (iii) a transcriptional termination region;
- (b) creating a transgenic soybean cell by introducing into a soybean cell the chimeric gene of (a); and
- (c) growing the transgenic soybean cells of step (b) under conditions that result in expression of the chimeric gene of step (a)

wherein the quantity of one or more members of a class of soybean seed storage protein subunits is reduced when compared to soybeans not containing the chimeric gene of step (a).

Claims 2-21 (canceled)

Claim 22. (new) Food prepared from soybean seeds having a reduced quantity of soybean seed storage protein prepared by a method comprising:

- (a) constructing a chimeric gene comprising:
  - (i) a nucleic acid fragment encoding a promoter that is functional in the cells of soybean seeds;
  - (ii) a nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a portion of a soybean seed storage protein placed in sense or antisense orientation relative to the promoter of (i);  
and
  - (iii) a transcriptional termination region;

- (b) creating a transgenic soybean cell by introducing into a soybean cell the chimeric gene of (a); and
- (c) growing the transgenic soybean cells of step (b) under conditions that result in expression of the chimeric gene of step (a)

wherein the quantity of one or more members of a class of soybean seed storage protein subunits is reduced when compared to soybeans not comprising the chimeric gene of step (a).

Claim 23. (new) Food prepared from soybean seeds prepared by a method for simultaneously reducing the expression of two soybean genes comprising:

- (a) constructing a chimeric gene comprising:
  - (i) a nucleic acid fragment encoding a promoter region from a soybean seed storage protein gene; and
  - (ii) a nucleic acid fragment encoding all or a portion of a soybean protein that is not the soybean seed storage protein of (i), said nucleic acid fragment placed in sense or antisense orientation relative to the promoter of (i), and (iii) a transcriptional termination region;
- (b) creating a transgenic soybean seed by introducing into a soybean seed the chimeric gene of (a); and
- (c) growing the transgenic soybean seeds of step (b) under conditions that result in expression of the chimeric gene of step (a)

wherein the quantity of one or more members of a class of soybean seed storage protein subunits and the quantity of the protein encoded by the nucleic acid fragment of (a)(ii) is reduced when compared to soybeans not comprising the chimeric gene of step (a).

Claim 24. (new) Food prepared from soybean seeds obtained from a soybean plant comprising in its genome a chimeric gene for reducing the amount of at least one soybean seed storage protein in a soybean plant wherein the seed storage protein is selected from the group consisting of glycinin and  $\beta$ -conglycinin, the chimeric gene comprising a nucleic acid fragment encoding a promoter that is functional in the cells of soybean seeds operably linked to a nucleic acid fragment encoding a portion of a soybean seed storage protein, selected from the group consisting of glycinin and  $\beta$ -

conglycinin, wherein said fragment is placed in a sense or antisense orientation relative to the promoter and wherein the nucleic acid fragment encoding a portion of said soybean seed storage protein is sufficient to reduce the amount of at least one of said soybean seed storage proteins in a soybean plant.